

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION,  
a Japan corporation; EPSON  
AMERICA, INC., a California  
corporation; and EPSON  
PORTLAND, INC., an Oregon  
corporation,

06-CV-236-BR

OPINION AND ORDER  
Portland Division

Plaintiffs,

v.

GLORY SOUTH SOFTWARE  
MANUFACTURING, INC., a  
California corporation;  
BUTTERFLY PRINT IMAGE CORP.,  
LTD, a Hong Kong company;  
INK LAB (H.K.) CO., LTD,  
a Hong Kong company; NECTRON  
INTERNATIONAL, LTD, a Texas  
company; NINE STAR IMAGE CO.,  
LTD, a China company; NINE  
STAR TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD, a  
California company; TOWN  
SKY, INC., a California  
corporation; ZHUHAI GREE  
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC CO., LTD,  
a China company; MMC CONSUMABLES,  
INC., a California company;  
TULLY IMAGING SUPPLIES, LTD,

a Hong Kong company; INKJET  
WAREHOUSE.COM, INC., a Connecticut  
corporation; WELLINK TRADING CO.,  
LTD, a China company; RIBBON TREE  
(MACAO) TRADING CO., LTD, a China  
company; RIBBON TREE (USA), INC.,  
dba CANA-PACIFIC RIBBONS, INC.,  
a Washington company; APEX  
DISTRIBUTING, INC., a Washington  
company; DATAPRODUCTS USA, LLC, a  
California limited liability  
corporation; MASTER INK CO., LTD,  
a Hong Kong company; and ACUJET U.S.A.,  
INC., a California company,

**Defendants.**

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**BROWN, Judge.**

This matter comes before the Court on the Motion (#197) of Plaintiffs and Counter-Defendants Seiko Epson Corporation; Epson America, Inc.; and Epson Portland, Inc. (referred to collectively as Seiko Epson) to Dismiss and Strike or, in the Alternative, to Stay and Bifurcate Litigation of the Antitrust Counterclaims and Affirmative Defenses of Defendants Ninestar Image Co. Ltd.; Ninestar Technology Company, Ltd.; Town Sky, Inc.; and DataProducts USA LLC (referred to collectively as Ninestar) that are asserted in Ninestar's First Amended Answer, Affirmative Defenses, and Counterclaims (First Amended Answer).

Without obtaining leave of Court, Ninestar attached a proposed Second Amended Answer, Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaims (Second Amended Answer) to its Memorandum in Opposition to Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss. The Court, *nunc pro tunc* as of November 3, 2009, **GRANTS** Ninestar leave to file its Second Amended Answer and **DISMISSES with prejudice** all Counterclaims asserted in Ninestar's First Amended Answer that are not asserted in the Second Amended Answer. The Court also **GRANTS** Ninestar leave to amend its proposed Second Amended Answer

to add the language "and in obtaining a multimillion dollar penalty against Defendants in the International Trade Commission" in paragraph 24 of Ninestar's Affirmative Defense and paragraph 24 of Ninestar's Counterclaims.

For the following reasons, the Court also **GRANTS in part** and **DENIES in part** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss and Strike or, in the Alternative, to Stay and Bifurcate Litigation of the Antitrust Counterclaims and Affirmative Defenses asserted in Ninestar's Second Amended Answer.

#### **BACKGROUND**

In its Corrected First Amended Complaint, Seiko Epson asserts a single claim for Patent Infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271 alleging Ninestar has infringed multiple patents issued to Seiko Epson between October 1992 and October 2005 relating to printer ink cartridges.<sup>1</sup>

In its First Amended Answer, Ninestar denied Seiko Epson's allegations and asserted affirmative defenses and counterclaims for damages and sought declaratory relief. Ninestar alleged

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<sup>1</sup>In a related case, *Seiko Epson Corp. v. Glory South Software Manufacturing, Inc.*, 06-CV-477-BR (*Glory South II*), Seiko Epson alleges Ninestar has infringed other patents. The issues involved in both cases, however, are substantively identical, and Seiko Epson filed a similar Motion (#177) in that action.

Seiko Epson has used and conspired to use a litigation strategy purportedly to enforce its patents but for the actual purpose of restraining trade and monopolizing the market in ink-jet cartridges used in Epson printers in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 2. Ninestar also alleges under Oregon law Seiko Epson's conduct constitutes intentional and negligent interference with Ninestar's prospective economic advantage.

Seiko Epson moved to dismiss Ninestar's Antitrust and Tort Counterclaims and, if the Court did not dismiss the Antitrust Counterclaims, to stay and to bifurcate further litigation as to those Counterclaims pending the outcome of the trial on Seiko Epson's patent-infringement claim.

Ninestar responded in part by attaching its proposed Second Amended Answer to its Memorandum in Opposition to Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss. According to Ninestar, the Second Amended Answer remedies any pleading defects in its First Amended Answer.

On November 3, 2009, the Court issued a scheduling Order requiring the parties to submit a joint status report identifying the issues raised in the pending Motion that would remain if the Court allowed Ninestar to file its Second Amended Answer. In their Joint Status Report, the parties agree the remaining issues raised in the pending motion are (1) whether Ninestar has stated a "sham" litigation antitrust Counterclaim under § 2 of the

Sherman Act, (2) whether the Court should strike "extraneous" allegations in Ninestar's "Walker Process" Antitrust Counterclaim, (3) whether the Court should bifurcate and stay the antitrust issues raised in Ninestar's Counterclaims, and (4) whether the Court should dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim for intentional interference with prospective economic advantage if Ninestar's "sham" litigation Counterclaim is dismissed. In the Joint Status Report, Ninestar also concedes the Court should dismiss its Counterclaims as to antitrust conspiracy and negligent interference with prospective economic advantage.

### **STANDARDS**

#### **1. Failure to State a Claim.**

Dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim is proper only if the pleadings fail to allege sufficient facts to establish a plausible entitlement to relief. *Bell Atlantic v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 554, 555-56 (2007).

While a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds' of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact).

*Id.* (Internal citations omitted). See also *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) ("To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.").

The court must accept as true the allegations in the complaint and construe them in favor of the plaintiff. *Intri-Plex Tech., Inc. v. Crest Group, Inc.*, 499 F.3d 1048, 1050 n.2 (9th Cir. 2007). "The court need not accept as true, however, allegations that contradict facts that may be judicially noticed by the court." *Shwarz v. United States*, 234 F.3d 428, 435 (9th Cir. 2000)(citations omitted). The court's reliance on judicially-noticed documents does not convert a motion to dismiss into a summary-judgment motion. *Intri-Plex*, 499 F.3d at 1052.

## **2. Bifurcation of Trial.**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(b) provides: "[F]or convenience, to avoid prejudice, or to expedite and economize, the court, may order a separate trial of one or more separate issues, claims, cross-claims, counterclaims, or third-party claims" as long as the court "preserve[s] any federal right to a jury trial." "The district court has broad discretion to bifurcate a trial to permit deferral of costly and possibly unnecessary proceedings pending resolution of potentially dispositive preliminary issues." *Jinro Am., Inc. v. Secure Inv.*,



*Inc.*, 266 F.3d 993, 998 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Sham Litigation Counterclaim.

In its Second Counterclaim, Ninestar alleges Seiko Epson has initiated "sham" patent litigation in this Court and at the International Trade Commission (ITC) for the unlawful purpose of monopolizing trade in ink-jet cartridges that are used in Epson printers in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, which provides:

Every person who shall monopolize, or *attempt to monopolize*, or combine or conspire with any other persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce . . . shall be deemed guilty of a felony. . . .

(Emphasis added.)

To constitute "sham litigation" in the form of an alleged antitrust claim, "the [plaintiff's] lawsuit must be *objectively baseless* in the sense that no reasonable litigant could realistically expect success on the merits." Even if it is objectively baseless, the plaintiff's *subjective intent must be "to attempt to interfere with the business relationships of a competitor."* *Prof. Real Estate Investors, Inc. v. Columbia Pictures Ind., Inc.*, 508 U.S. 49, 61 (1993)(emphasis added).

The elements of an "attempt to monopolize" antitrust claim are: (1) a specific intent to control prices or to destroy

competition, (2) predatory or anti-competitive conduct to accomplish the monopolization, (3) a dangerous probability of success, and (4) causal antitrust injury. *SmileCare Dental Group v. Delta Dental Plan of Cal., Inc.*, 88 F.3d 780, 783 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996).

In support of its Second Counterclaim, Ninestar alleges Seiko Epson has monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for ink-jet cartridges used in Epson printers by knowingly asserting invalid infringement claims and initiating proceedings before the ITC for the purpose of obtaining a General Exclusion Order<sup>2</sup> and cease-and-desist orders, thereby substantially eliminating competition and increasing Seiko Epson's chances of monopolizing the market. Ninestar also alleges it has suffered substantial damages as a result of Seiko Epson's alleged "sham" litigation.

Seiko Epson, however, contends Ninestar's allegations of "sham" litigation fail to state a claim because Seiko Epson has already prevailed at the ITC as to one of the patents at issue in this case and as to eight other patents at issue in *Glory South II*, thereby establishing the objective reasonableness of its litigation strategy. The ITC's findings were affirmed by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. *See Ninestar Tech. Co., Ltd.*

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<sup>2</sup> A "General Exclusion Order" issued by the ITC excludes importation into the United States of articles that infringe United States patents. 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii).

*v. Int'l Trade Comm.*, 309 Fed. Appx, 388 (Fed. Cir., Jan. 13, 2009)(*per curiam*), *cert. denied*, 129 S. Ct. 2759 (2009).<sup>3</sup>

Ninestar argues the ITC decision does not constitute *res judicata*, and, therefore, "[d]efendants have a right to have these [factual] determinations made in a court of law." Whether the ITC's decision has any *res judicata* effect, however, is irrelevant. The issues before the Court as to Ninestar's "sham" litigation Counterclaim are whether Seiko Epson's litigation strategy was objectively reasonable and, even if it was not, whether Seiko Epson's subjective intent was to interfere with Ninestar's business relationships.

Although the "objective reasonableness" and "subjective intent" of an actor would ordinarily require the resolution of fact issues, thereby precluding dismissal for failure to state a claim as a matter of law, the Court concludes in this case that Seiko Epson's success in asserting its rights to related patents before the ITC and on appeal to the Federal Circuit establishes as a matter of law that the litigation efforts it has undertaken to protect its patent rights have been objectively reasonable. As the Supreme Court stated in *Professional Real Estate*, "[u]nder the objective prong of the sham exception, the Court of Appeals

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<sup>3</sup> At Seiko Epson's request, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, the Court takes judicial notice of adjudicative facts reporting, *inter alia*, prior relevant proceedings before the ITC and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

correctly held sham litigation must constitute the pursuit of claims *so baseless that no reasonable litigant could realistically expect to secure favorable relief.*" 508 U.S. at 62. (Emphasis added.) The Supreme Court noted "[a] winning lawsuit is by definition a reasonable effort at petitioning for redress and therefore not a sham." *Id.* at 61 n.5. The Court, therefore, concludes on this record that Seiko Epson's success in protecting its related patent rights before the ITC precludes as a matter of law Ninestar's Antitrust Counterclaim that Seiko Epson has engaged in "sham" litigation in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act.

Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim based on "sham" litigation, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

## **2. Walker Process Counterclaim.**

In its Second Amended Answer, Ninestar alleges a "Walker Process" Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim under § 2 of the Sherman Act based on Seiko Epson's allegedly fraudulent prosecution of its patents before the Patent Office, including Seiko Epson's alleged conduct in withholding material information and misrepresenting prior relevant art.

Seiko Epson, in turn, requests the Court to enter an Order requiring Ninestar to replead this Counterclaim specifically by limiting it to an alleged violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act

without the improper "sham litigation allegations, improper requests for relief, and other extraneous matter." Seiko Epson also asserts Ninestar has failed to plead an essential element of a *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim; i.e., "but for" Seiko Epson's alleged fraud and/or misrepresentations to the Patent Office, the Patent office would not have issued the patents.

In *Walker Processing Equipment, Inc. v. Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation*, the Supreme Court held "enforcement of a patent procured by fraud on the Patent Office may be violative of § 2 of the Sherman Act provided the other elements necessary to a § 2 case are present. In such event the treble damage provisions of § 4 of the Clayton Act would be available to an injured party." 382 U.S. 172, 174 (1965).

In its Second Amended Answer, Ninestar alleges affirmative defenses of patent invalidity based on inequitable conduct and an Antitrust Counterclaim as to *Walker Process* fraud based on the same inequitable conduct: Seiko Epson's alleged failure to disclose and misrepresentation of prior art as to Patents 5,158,377 ('377 Patent), 5,221,148 ('148 Patent), 6,502,917 ('917 Patent), and 6,955,422 ('422 Patent). Ninestar's allegations, standing alone, are sufficient to support its Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Affirmative Defenses of patent invalidity based on inequitable conduct. In support of

its *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim, however, Ninestar also alleges if Seiko Epson had disclosed the prior art, the Patent Office Examiner would not have issued any of the four patents.<sup>4</sup>

"To demonstrate *Walker Process* fraud, a claimant must [allege and] prove "the patent would not have issued *but for* the patent examiner's justifiable reliance on the patentee's misrepresentation or omission." *Dippin' Dots, Inc. v. Mosey*, 476 F.3d 1337, 1347 (Fed. Cir. 2007)(emphasis added). The Court concludes Ninestar's Second Amended Answer sufficiently pleads the requisite "but for" language that is necessary to state an antitrust counterclaim based on *Walker Process* fraud.

For these reasons, the Court **DENIES** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Antitrust Counterclaim based on *Walker Process* fraud in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act.

### **3. Bifurcation and Stay of Antitrust Counterclaim.**

In the alternative to dismissal, Seiko Epson urges this Court to exercise its discretion to bifurcate from the case-in-chief and to stay trial of Ninestar's *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(b), thereby resolving the patent issues first and reserving the antitrust issue for a second jury trial if necessary.

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<sup>4</sup> See Ninestar's Second Amended Answer, ¶¶ 29 r, t, x, and z and ¶¶ 30-33, 35-36, and 39-40 ('377 and '148 Patents); ¶¶ 35-36 ('917 Patent); and ¶¶ 39-40 ('422 Patent).

To support its request, Seiko Epson points out that if the jury rendered a verdict in the first trial that Seiko Epson's patents are valid, the case would end if (1) Ninestar's affirmative defense of inequitable conduct is presented to the jury for an advisory finding, (2) the jury rejects the defense, and (3) the Court adopts the jury's finding. As a result, Ninestar's *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim would fail as a matter of law because there would not be the predicate finding of inequitable conduct to support the Counterclaim. On the other hand, if the jury were to make an advisory finding that any of the patents were invalid based on Seiko Epson's alleged inequitable conduct before the Patent Office, the *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim would have to be resolved in a subsequent trial (to a jury, if requested) to decide whether the patents would have issued regardless of Seiko Epson's inequitable conduct.

On balance the Court concludes a jury trial of this patent case will be challenging enough without the simultaneous inclusion of antitrust issues. Moreover, only Ninestar, of all of the multiple defendants in this case, has asserted a *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim, which may further complicate what already is a complex case for the jury.

In the exercise of its discretion, therefore, the Court concludes the efficient trial of this case is best served by

bifurcating and staying trial of Ninestar's Walker Process Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim. Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Bifurcate and Stay Litigation as to Defendant Ninestar's *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim.

**4. Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage.**

Ninestar alleges Seiko Epson's litigation strategy in this Court and before the ITC supports Ninestar's state-law Counterclaim for Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage. In *Globetrotter Software, Inc. v. Elan Computer Group, Inc.*, however, the Federal Circuit held the same "objectively baseless" standard applied by the Supreme Court in *Professional Real Estate* as to "sham" antitrust litigation also applies to state-law claims based on interference with prospective economic advantage. 362 F.3d 1367, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Here the Court concludes Seiko Epson's success in litigating and appealing related patents before the ITC or on appeal in the Federal Circuit precludes Ninestar's state-law claim as a matter of law based on the Court's finding that Seiko Epson's litigation strategy has not been objectively baseless.

Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Defendant Ninestar's Counterclaim for Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage.



CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the Court, *nunc pro tunc* as of November 3, 2009, **GRANTS** Defendant Ninestar leave to file the Second Amended Answer and **DISMISSES with prejudice** all Counterclaims asserted in Ninestar's First Amended Answer that Ninestar has not asserted in its Second Amended Answer. The Court also **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion (#197) to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim based on "sham" antitrust litigation in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act, **DENIES** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim based on *Walker Process* antitrust fraud in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act, **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Stay and Bifurcate Litigation of Ninestar's Counterclaim based on *Walker Process* antitrust fraud, and **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim for Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 19<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2010.

/s/ Anna J. Brown

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ANNA J. BROWN  
United States District Judge

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Ninestar responded in part by attaching its proposed Second Amended Answer to its Memorandum in Opposition to Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss. According to Ninestar, the Second Amended Answer remedies any pleading defects in its First Amended Answer.

On November 3, 2009, the Court issued a scheduling Order requiring the parties to submit a joint status report identifying the issues raised in the pending Motion that would remain if the Court allowed Ninestar to file its Second Amended Answer. In their Joint Status Report, the parties agree the remaining issues raised in the pending motion are (1) whether Ninestar has stated a "sham" litigation antitrust Counterclaim under § 2 of the

Sherman Act, (2) whether the Court should strike "extraneous" allegations in Ninestar's "Walker Process" Antitrust Counterclaim, (3) whether the Court should bifurcate and stay the antitrust issues raised in Ninestar's Counterclaims, and (4) whether the Court should dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim for intentional interference with prospective economic advantage if Ninestar's "sham" litigation Counterclaim is dismissed. In the Joint Status Report, Ninestar also concedes the Court should dismiss its Counterclaims as to antitrust conspiracy and negligent interference with prospective economic advantage.

### **STANDARDS**

#### **1. Failure to State a Claim.**

Dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim is proper only if the pleadings fail to allege sufficient facts to establish a plausible entitlement to relief. *Bell Atlantic v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 554, 555-56 (2007).

While a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds' of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact).



*Id.* (Internal citations omitted). *See also Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) ("To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.").

The court must accept as true the allegations in the complaint and construe them in favor of the plaintiff. *Intri-Plex Tech., Inc. v. Crest Group, Inc.*, 499 F.3d 1048, 1050 n.2 (9th Cir. 2007). "The court need not accept as true, however, allegations that contradict facts that may be judicially noticed by the court." *Shwarz v. United States*, 234 F.3d 428, 435 (9th Cir. 2000)(citations omitted). The court's reliance on judicially-noticed documents does not convert a motion to dismiss into a summary-judgment motion. *Intri-Plex*, 499 F.3d at 1052.

## **2. Bifurcation of Trial.**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(b) provides: "[F]or convenience, to avoid prejudice, or to expedite and economize, the court, may order a separate trial of one or more separate issues, claims, cross-claims, counterclaims, or third-party claims" as long as the court "preserve[s] any federal right to a jury trial." "The district court has broad discretion to bifurcate a trial to permit deferral of costly and possibly unnecessary proceedings pending resolution of potentially dispositive preliminary issues." *Jinro Am., Inc. v. Secure Inv.*,

*Inc.*, 266 F.3d 993, 998 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Sham Litigation Counterclaim.

In its Second Counterclaim, Ninestar alleges Seiko Epson has initiated "sham" patent litigation in this Court and at the International Trade Commission (ITC) for the unlawful purpose of monopolizing trade in ink-jet cartridges that are used in Epson printers in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, which provides:

Every person who shall monopolize, or *attempt to monopolize*, or combine or conspire with any other persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce . . . shall be deemed guilty of a felony. . . .

(Emphasis added.)

To constitute "sham litigation" in the form of an alleged antitrust claim, "the [plaintiff's] lawsuit must be *objectively baseless* in the sense that no reasonable litigant could realistically expect success on the merits." Even if it is objectively baseless, the plaintiff's *subjective intent must be "to attempt to interfere with the business relationships of a competitor."* *Prof. Real Estate Investors, Inc. v. Columbia Pictures Ind., Inc.*, 508 U.S. 49, 61 (1993)(emphasis added).

The elements of an "attempt to monopolize" antitrust claim are: (1) a specific intent to control prices or to destroy

competition, (2) predatory or anti-competitive conduct to accomplish the monopolization, (3) a dangerous probability of success, and (4) causal antitrust injury. *SmileCare Dental Group v. Delta Dental Plan of Cal., Inc.*, 88 F.3d 780, 783 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996).

In support of its Second Counterclaim, Ninestar alleges Seiko Epson has monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for ink-jet cartridges used in Epson printers by knowingly asserting invalid infringement claims and initiating proceedings before the ITC for the purpose of obtaining a General Exclusion Order<sup>2</sup> and cease-and-desist orders, thereby substantially eliminating competition and increasing Seiko Epson's chances of monopolizing the market. Ninestar also alleges it has suffered substantial damages as a result of Seiko Epson's alleged "sham" litigation.

Seiko Epson, however, contends Ninestar's allegations of "sham" litigation fail to state a claim because Seiko Epson has already prevailed at the ITC as to one of the patents at issue in this case and as to eight other patents at issue in *Glory South II*, thereby establishing the objective reasonableness of its litigation strategy. The ITC's findings were affirmed by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. *See Ninestar Tech. Co., Ltd.*

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<sup>2</sup> A "General Exclusion Order" issued by the ITC excludes importation into the United States of articles that infringe United States patents. 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii).

*v. Int'l Trade Comm.*, 309 Fed. Appx, 388 (Fed. Cir., Jan. 13, 2009)(*per curiam*), *cert. denied*, 129 S. Ct. 2759 (2009).<sup>3</sup>

Ninestar argues the ITC decision does not constitute *res judicata*, and, therefore, "[d]efendants have a right to have these [factual] determinations made in a court of law." Whether the ITC's decision has any *res judicata* effect, however, is irrelevant. The issues before the Court as to Ninestar's "sham" litigation Counterclaim are whether Seiko Epson's litigation strategy was objectively reasonable and, even if it was not, whether Seiko Epson's subjective intent was to interfere with Ninestar's business relationships.

Although the "objective reasonableness" and "subjective intent" of an actor would ordinarily require the resolution of fact issues, thereby precluding dismissal for failure to state a claim as a matter of law, the Court concludes in this case that Seiko Epson's success in asserting its rights to related patents before the ITC and on appeal to the Federal Circuit establishes as a matter of law that the litigation efforts it has undertaken to protect its patent rights have been objectively reasonable. As the Supreme Court stated in *Professional Real Estate*, "[u]nder the objective prong of the sham exception, the Court of Appeals

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<sup>3</sup> At Seiko Epson's request, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, the Court takes judicial notice of adjudicative facts reporting, *inter alia*, prior relevant proceedings before the ITC and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

correctly held sham litigation must constitute the pursuit of claims *so baseless that no reasonable litigant could realistically expect to secure favorable relief.*" 508 U.S. at 62. (Emphasis added.) The Supreme Court noted "[a] winning lawsuit is by definition a reasonable effort at petitioning for redress and therefore not a sham." *Id.* at 61 n.5. The Court, therefore, concludes on this record that Seiko Epson's success in protecting its related patent rights before the ITC precludes as a matter of law Ninestar's Antitrust Counterclaim that Seiko Epson has engaged in "sham" litigation in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act.

Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim based on "sham" litigation, in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

## **2. Walker Process Counterclaim.**

In its Second Amended Answer, Ninestar alleges a "Walker Process" Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim under § 2 of the Sherman Act based on Seiko Epson's allegedly fraudulent prosecution of its patents before the Patent Office, including Seiko Epson's alleged conduct in withholding material information and misrepresenting prior relevant art.

Seiko Epson, in turn, requests the Court to enter an Order requiring Ninestar to replead this Counterclaim specifically by limiting it to an alleged violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act

without the improper "sham litigation allegations, improper requests for relief, and other extraneous matter." Seiko Epson also asserts Ninestar has failed to plead an essential element of a *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim; i.e., "but for" Seiko Epson's alleged fraud and/or misrepresentations to the Patent Office, the Patent office would not have issued the patents.

In *Walker Processing Equipment, Inc. v. Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation*, the Supreme Court held "enforcement of a patent procured by fraud on the Patent Office may be violative of § 2 of the Sherman Act provided the other elements necessary to a § 2 case are present. In such event the treble damage provisions of § 4 of the Clayton Act would be available to an injured party." 382 U.S. 172, 174 (1965).

In its Second Amended Answer, Ninestar alleges affirmative defenses of patent invalidity based on inequitable conduct and an Antitrust Counterclaim as to *Walker Process* fraud based on the same inequitable conduct: Seiko Epson's alleged failure to disclose and misrepresentation of prior art as to Patents 5,158,377 ('377 Patent), 5,221,148 ('148 Patent), 6,502,917 ('917 Patent), and 6,955,422 ('422 Patent). Ninestar's allegations, standing alone, are sufficient to support its Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Affirmative Defenses of patent invalidity based on inequitable conduct. In support of

its *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim, however, Ninestar also alleges if Seiko Epson had disclosed the prior art, the Patent Office Examiner would not have issued any of the four patents.<sup>4</sup>

"To demonstrate *Walker Process* fraud, a claimant must [allege and] prove "the patent would not have issued *but for* the patent examiner's justifiable reliance on the patentee's misrepresentation or omission." *Dippin' Dots, Inc. v. Mosey*, 476 F.3d 1337, 1347 (Fed. Cir. 2007)(emphasis added). The Court concludes Ninestar's Second Amended Answer sufficiently pleads the requisite "but for" language that is necessary to state an antitrust counterclaim based on *Walker Process* fraud.

For these reasons, the Court **DENIES** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Antitrust Counterclaim based on *Walker Process* fraud in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act.

### **3. Bifurcation and Stay of Antitrust Counterclaim.**

In the alternative to dismissal, Seiko Epson urges this Court to exercise its discretion to bifurcate from the case-in-chief and to stay trial of Ninestar's *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(b), thereby resolving the patent issues first and reserving the antitrust issue for a second jury trial if necessary.

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<sup>4</sup> See Ninestar's Second Amended Answer, ¶¶ 29 r, t, x, and z and ¶¶ 30-33, 35-36, and 39-40 ('377 and '148 Patents); ¶¶ 35-36 ('917 Patent); and ¶¶ 39-40 ('422 Patent).

To support its request, Seiko Epson points out that if the jury rendered a verdict in the first trial that Seiko Epson's patents are valid, the case would end if (1) Ninestar's affirmative defense of inequitable conduct is presented to the jury for an advisory finding, (2) the jury rejects the defense, and (3) the Court adopts the jury's finding. As a result, Ninestar's *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim would fail as a matter of law because there would not be the predicate finding of inequitable conduct to support the Counterclaim. On the other hand, if the jury were to make an advisory finding that any of the patents were invalid based on Seiko Epson's alleged inequitable conduct before the Patent Office, the *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim would have to be resolved in a subsequent trial (to a jury, if requested) to decide whether the patents would have issued regardless of Seiko Epson's inequitable conduct.

On balance the Court concludes a jury trial of this patent case will be challenging enough without the simultaneous inclusion of antitrust issues. Moreover, only Ninestar, of all of the multiple defendants in this case, has asserted a *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim, which may further complicate what already is a complex case for the jury.

In the exercise of its discretion, therefore, the Court concludes the efficient trial of this case is best served by



bifurcating and staying trial of Ninestar's Walker Process Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim. Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Bifurcate and Stay Litigation as to Defendant Ninestar's *Walker Process* Antitrust Fraud Counterclaim.

**4. Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage.**

Ninestar alleges Seiko Epson's litigation strategy in this Court and before the ITC supports Ninestar's state-law Counterclaim for Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage. In *Globetrotter Software, Inc. v. Elan Computer Group, Inc.*, however, the Federal Circuit held the same "objectively baseless" standard applied by the Supreme Court in *Professional Real Estate* as to "sham" antitrust litigation also applies to state-law claims based on interference with prospective economic advantage. 362 F.3d 1367, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Here the Court concludes Seiko Epson's success in litigating and appealing related patents before the ITC or on appeal in the Federal Circuit precludes Ninestar's state-law claim as a matter of law based on the Court's finding that Seiko Epson's litigation strategy has not been objectively baseless.

Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Defendant Ninestar's Counterclaim for Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the Court, *nunc pro tunc* as of November 3, 2009, **GRANTS** Defendant Ninestar leave to file the Second Amended Answer and **DISMISSES with prejudice** all Counterclaims asserted in Ninestar's First Amended Answer that Ninestar has not asserted in its Second Amended Answer. The Court also **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion (#197) to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim based on "sham" antitrust litigation in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act, **DENIES** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim based on *Walker Process* antitrust fraud in violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act, **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Stay and Bifurcate Litigation of Ninestar's Counterclaim based on *Walker Process* antitrust fraud, and **GRANTS** Seiko Epson's Motion to Dismiss Ninestar's Counterclaim for Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 19<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2010.

/s/ Anna J. Brown

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ANNA J. BROWN  
United States District Judge